BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1814, [NUMBER 1144.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

List of the Average Prices of Grain at Bombay & Subordinates for the Month of June 1814.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	KAIRA.	BAROACH.	SURAT.	SALSETTE.	BOMBAY.
	Seers Qr. Tank.			Rs. Qr. Rs.	Rs. Q. Rs.
Rice, 1st Sort,	14 1 9 Cutcha Seer of a Rup.	16 Seers per a Rupee.	17 Seers per a Rupee.	3 1 50 per parah unbeaten,	4 2 00 per par. Beat.
Ditto, 2d do.	16 0 0 do.	18¾ do.	18 do.	3 1 00 do.	4 1 00 do. do.
Ditto, 3d do.	16 3 0 do.	20¾ do.	23 do.	None,	4 0 00 do. do.
Ditto, 4th do.	20 0 9 do.	23 do.	25 do.	None,	3 3 00 do. do.
Ditto Red	20 3 0 do.	" do.	30 do.	3 0 00 do.	2 2 50 do. unbeat.
Badjeree, 1st Sort,	18 3 9 do.	22¼ do.	26 do.	3 2 50 do.	3 3 50 per parah.
Ditto, 2d do.	19 2 9 do.	" do.	27 do.	None,	3 2 00 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	21 0 0 do.	" do.	" do.	None,	3 0 50 do.
Wheat 1st do.	19 0 13½ do.	19¾ do.	21 do.	5 2 do.	5 0 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	19 2 13½ do.	20¼ do.	22 do.	5 0 do.	4 3 50 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	20 3 0 do.	" do.	23 do.	4 3 do.	4 3 00 do.
Doll, 1st do.	13 3 0 do.	19 do.	17 do.	7 0 do.	6 1 00 do.
Ditto 2d do.	14 2 9 do.	" do.	18 do.	6 0 do.	5 0 00 do.
Mut, 1st do.	28 2 9 do.	25 do.	28 do.	3 3 do.	3 3 50 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	29 2 0 do.	" do.	" do.	None,	None,
Jouree, 1st do.	22 1 9 do.	22¾ do.	26 do.	None,	2 1 00 do.
Ditto. 2d do.	26 3 0 do.	" do.	27 do.	None,	None,
Gowar, 1st do.	34 0 0 do.	" do.	30 do.	None,	None,
Ditto, 2d do.	40 3 0 do.	" do.	32 do.	None,	None,
Mug,	19 0 9 do.	25½ do.	27 do.	4 1 do.	4 0 00 do.
Oorid, 1st Sort,	20 3 0 do.	25 do.	24 do.	4 do.	3 0 50 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	21 2 9 do.	" do.	26 do.	3 3	None,
Cholla,	26 1 0 do.	" do.	27 do.	None,	3 2 00 do.
Grain,	25 3 0 do.	20½ do.	25 do.	4 3 do.	4 3 00 do.
Wall,	33 3 0 do.	28 do.	32 do.	None,	None,
Bowtah,	25 1 9 do.	29½ do.	" do.	2 1 do.	Do.
Bunty,	34 2 0 do.	" do.	" do.	None.	Do.
Codra,	35 3 9 do.	" do.	" do.	None.	Do.
Codree,	21 0 9 do.	" do.	" do.	None,	Do.
Barley,	32 1 0 do.	20 do.	27 do.	None,	Do
Batty, 1st Sort,	23 2 0 do.	28½ do.	32 do.	1 2 72 do.	1 2 40 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	25 2 9 do.	31½ do.	38 do.	1 2 40 do.	1 1 92 do.
Ditto 3d do.	26 0 9 do.	34 do.	40 do.	None,	None,
Ditto, 4th do.	27 3 4½ do.	" do.	42 do.	None,	Do.
Red Batty,	29 3 0 do.	" do.	45 do.	1 1 28 do.	1 1 40 do.

One Cutcha Seer weighing 40 Sicca or Ahmedabad Rupees, 39 Sicca Rupees equal to an English Pound—One Sicca Rupee weighing 178 grains.

Kaira, 1st July 1814.

E. IRONSIDE, *Magistrate.*

Broach, 1st July 1814.

A Broach maund of 40 Seers is equal to 39½ English lbs.

J. ROMER, *Magistrate.*

Surat, 1st July 1814.

N. B. A Surat maund of 40 Seers is equal to 37¾ English lbs.

T. A. KEATE, *Mag.*

Tannah, 1st July 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Salsette by measures, and not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¼ maunds Surat weight.

G. F. CHAMIER, *Asst. Magis. in Charge.*

Bombay, 19th July 1814.

N. B. Grain is sold on Bombay by measures & not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¼ maunds Surat weight.

J. H. PELLY, *Sec. to the Com. of Market*

Financial Department.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, having resolved to grant a remittance to Calcutta in the ensuing month to the extent of Sicca Rupees four hundred thousand; Notice is hereby given, that the Sub Treasurer is authorized to receive *at noon, on Monday the 1st Proximo, Sealed Tenders* for Bills at the usual sight, on the Government of Fort William, in sets of not less that one thousand nor for more than Sicca Rupees fifty thousand each, to the above limited amount, and to be granted to the party or parties offering the highest Exchange for the same.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE, *27th July* 1814.

Bombay Civil Fund.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Special General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Civil Fund, will be held on Monday the 1st of August next at the Chief Secretarys Office, to decide on a question already circulated for their consideration on the 31st of May last.

J. FARISH, *Sec. to the Bombay Civil Fund.*

BOMBAY, CIVIL FUND OFFICE, 30th July 1814.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Table of Rates at which the Honourable Court are ready to receive into their Warehouses in London, the Goods of Private Merchants, under the notification contained in the Advertisement dated the 16th of February 1814, viz.

Schedule of Rates, charged by the East India Company for the Management of Goods Imported by Private Merchants.

For Wharfage, Landing, Cartage.

Housing, Coopering, taring, mending, Packages, if broken by ordinary Ships breaking, enlarging Indigo, or other Chests when necessary Weighing shewing to the Buyers, Printing Catalogues, selling, at the Sales at the East India House, or shewing and attendance in case the Importer shall sell the goods by private Sale and delivering, calculated on the Sale value of Goods sold at the Company's Sales; & on the estimated value of Goods, sold by private bargain viz.

For Warehouse Rent per week from the date of the Ships entry, at the Custom House till the delivery of the Goods. N. B. on Goods Sold at the Company's Sales the Importer is to pay the weekly rent until the prompt day * from which day the Buyer is to pay it.

* NOTE.

That is the day (fixed at the time of Sale) upon which the Buyer engages to pay in full for the Goods bought by him, in case the goods shall not pass the Sales, the whole of the warehouses Rent until the period of delivery, will of course remain a charge upon, the goods &c. & be paid by the Importer or the person to whom he may transfer his property in the Goods.

	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aloes - - per Cent	4			2	per Chest
Anniseed - -	4			1½	ditto.
Annatto - - -	2	10		1	do.
Arrow Root - -	4			2	do.
Assafœtida - -	3			1½	do.
Bees Wax - -	3			1½	do.
Benjamin - -	2	10		1	do.
Borax - - -	4			2	do.
Camphire - -	2			1½	do.
Cardemoms - -	2			1½	do.
Camboguim - -	2			1½	do.
Cassia Lignea -	2	10		1	do.
Cassia Buds - -	2	10		1	do.
Castor Oil . .	2	10		1	do.
Cayenne Pepper	4			½	per Bag.
Callicoes White	2			2	per Bale.
Callicoes Printed or Dyed, Vide Prohibited Goods.					
China Root , .	4			½	per Bag.
Cinnabar . .	2			1	per Chest.
Cinnamon -	1			1½	per Bale.
Cloves - -	1			1½	per Chest.
Cochineal - -	2			1½	per do.
Cornelians - -	2			1	do.
Cowries - -	4			½	per Bag.
Columbo Root -	4			2	per Chest.
Coffee Mocha -	2			2	per Bale.
Coffee Java -	2			1½	do.
Coffee Bourbon -	2			½	per Bag.
Cotton Wool Bengal	2			1½	per Bale.
Cotton Wool Surat	1	10		1½	do.

	£.	s.	d.	P.	d.	
Cotton Wool						
Bourbon	-	1			1¼	do.
Dragons blood	-	3			1½	per Chest.
Elephants Teeth		2			1	per G.
Galls	-	3			1½	per Chest.
Galbanum	-	4			2	do.
Galanga Root	-	4			½	per Bag.
Ginger	-	4			½	per do.
Gum Ammoniac		4			2	per Chest.
Gum Animi	-	4			2	per Chest.
Gum Arabic	-	4			2	do.
Gum Copal	-	4			2	do.
Gum Martich	-	4			2	do.
Gum Olibanum		4			2	do.
Gum Senaga	-	4			2	do.
Gum Tragacanth		4			2	do.
Hemp and Sunn		2			1	per Bale.
Indigo	-	2			1½	per Chest
Kelp Barilla or Alkali	-	7			½	per G.
Lack Lake	-	2			1½	per Chest.
Long Pepper	-	4			½	per Bag.
Musk	-	2			1	per Chest.
Myrsh	-	3			1½	do.
Mother of Pearl Shells	-	4			½	per G.
Munjeet	-	4			½	per Bag.
Myrobalans	-	4			½	do.
Muslins White	-	1	10		1½	per Bale.
Muslins, printed or Dyed, Vide prohibited Goods.						
Mace	-	1			1½	per Chest.
Nankeen Cloth	-	2			1	per Bale or Chest.
Nutmegs	-	1			1½	per Chest.
Nux Vomica	-	4			½	per Bag.
Oil Chemical	-	2			1	per Chest.
Pepper Black	-	2			1	per Bag of 316 lbs.
Pepper White	-	2			¾	per Bag of 224 lbs.
Prohibited piece Goods	-	1	10		1½	per Bale.
Pince	-	2			1	per Chest
Rice	-	4			½	per Bag.
Rhubarb	-	2	10		1	per Chest.
Salt Petre	-	1			7	per Ton.
Sugar Bengal	-	2			½	per Bag.
Sugar Bourbon or Java	-	3			½	per G.
Sago	-	4			½	per Bag.
Stick lack	-	4			½	per Bag.
Sal-Amoniac	-	4			2	per Chest.
Silk, viz. wrought Silks, vide prohibited piece Goods.						
Silk viz. Raw Silk of Bengal or China		1			1½	per Bale or Chest.
Senna	-	4			1	per Bale.
Seed Lack	-	4			2	per Chest.
Shellack	-	4			2	do.
Sealing Wax	-	4			2	do.
Safflower	-	3			1½	per Bale.
Tortoise Shell	-	2			1	per Chest.
Tale	-	4			1	per Box.
Turmerick	-	4			½	per Bag.
Tamarinds	-	4			2	per Chest.
Terra Japonica		4			2	do.
Wood for Dying & all other Woods.		3			2	per Ton.

Articles not enumerated will be charged according to their value and bulk.

These Rates are calculated on the usual Packages in which goods have hitherto been imported. If larger or smaller the charge for Warehouse Rent will be in proportion.

If goods require to be garbled or to have new Packages, a reasonable price will be charged for the same.

The usual petty fee of Lot or loading money will be paid to the Warehouse keeper, by the Parties who may take the goods away.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26th July 1814.

A CARD.

MESSRS. BRUCE FAWCETT AND CO. have the honor to inform their Friends and the Public, that, the Intereſt of MR. WILLIAM CRAWFORD in their Eſtablishment, will ceaſe on the 31ſt Inſtant.

Bombay, 30th July 1814.

ADVERTIESMENT.

ON THIS DAY,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the Military Stores near

THE TOWN BARRACKS,

SUNDRY

UNSERVICEABLE CONDEMNED

BARRACK STORES,

BELONGING TO THE

HONORABLE COMPANY.

A LIST whereof may be ſeen at this Office, the lot to be paid for and carried away immediately or reſold at the risk of the first purchaſer.

J. LIVINGSTON,
BOMBAY Barrack Master.

Barrack Master's Office,
28TH JULY 1814.

By Order of the Military Board

W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT,

MR. DAVID MALCOLM has been admitted a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. SHOTTON, CALDER and Co. and his Interest will commence on 1st of the August next.

Bombay, 30th July 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Thursday the 1st of September at 12 o'Clock will be put up to Sale at the Police Office, within the Fort, Sundry unowned articles, if not previously claimed.

R. T. GOODWIN,
Senior Magiſtrate of Police

BOMBAY POLICE OFFICE,
July 29th 1814.

Boyce, Kempt, & Co

ON THIS DAY.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS.

A COLLECTION of valuable Books and new Pamphlets, imported by the last Ships from England.

Bombay, 30th July 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 1ſt of Auguſt,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Glaſs Ware &c. a few Dozen of Beer, Brandy, Gin, and Port Wine and 30 Dozen of Engliſh Claret, lately imported together with Sundry other Articles.

At 12 o'clock, will be ſold a Pipe of Excellent Madeira Wine, fit for immediate uſe, and Several 30 Gallon Caſks of French Claret.

Bombay, 30th July 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give Notice, that, Mr. CALCHATOOR JOHANNES has purchaſed by private Sale from BAPPOO MULCHUND, a Dwelling Houſe of 3 Upper Stories, covered with Tyles, ſituate on the Duncan road without the Town Walls in the Neighbourhood of Emnaboy wife of Doorgajee Malljee, for Rupees 2450 the property belonging to the late GUNGABOY CAUYATUN,—If any perſon or perſons have any Claims on the ſame by way of Mortgage or otherwiſe he or they is and are hereby required to give notice of the ſame to Mr. CALCHATOOR JOHANNES within fifteen days from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time the ſaid purchaſe will be completed and in default of ſuch notice, the premiſes will not be considered as Subject to any ſuch Claim in the hands of the purchaſer.

BAPOO MULCHUND,
CALCHATOOR JOHANNES,

BOMBAY, *26th July* 1814.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•આપીએએજે• મી• • ફાલચતુર• જુકાંનશે•ગેકેરમેલ•બાપુ•મુલચંદ•પાશે થી•ગાફર•એક•માસ•તરણનુ•બાકારકી ટ•દફીન•રોડ•ઉપરનુ • જમનાબાઇ•કુર ગાજી•મુલજી•ની•ઘરીઆણી•ની•નરાશએ નુ•કુપીઆ (૨૪૫૦) શે•વેચાતુ•લીધુકે એ•મીલફત•ગંગાબાઇ•ફઆતુનનીકે જેકોનો•દાવો•તે•ઉપર•આરંગેજનો•જઆ ઇજી•તરેનો•કોએ•તે•લેકેનિ•ખબર • આપીએએજે•તે•ધણી•મી•ફાલચતુર•જુ કાંનશને•આજ•દીનથી•દીન ૧૫ નીમુ દતમો•જાફર•કરે•એટલા•દીન•પછે•એ વેચાણ•તમામ•થાશે•ને•જે•એટલી•મુદ તમો•ખબર•નકી•કરશેતો•એ•મીલફત• ખરીદાર•ની•થાશે•ને•કોજનો•દાવે•રહે શે•નકી *

તા• ૨૬ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૪

THE COURIER

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23d JULY 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

OFFICERS who obtain permiſſion to go to ſea or to any of the ſettlements in India, for the benefit of their health, and who ſubſequently proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, Saint Helena, or China, are requeſted to forward by the earlieſt opportunity, a Medical Certificate, that the meaſure was abſolutely neceſſary for their recovery, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council deſires it may be diſtinctly underſtood, that ſuch officers will not, under any circumſtances, be entitled to a continuation of their allowances during their abſence, beyond the preſent preſcribed period, to be calculated from the date of their quitting this Preſidency.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

We are ſtill without any further news from Buſſora, the Acorn, Captain Prior, we believe, may now be daily expected.

On Wednesday, the Cornwallis of this Port arrived from the Iſle of France. This Veſſel brings no news; a few letters have been received from England, via the Iſle of France, dated in the middle of February, but no accounts had reached that Iſland of ſo late a date as thoſe already received at this Preſidency, from England.

We understand that the Hannah and Wellington will ſail for Europe, the former tomorrow, and the latter on Tuesday next.

Our Readers will ſee under the head of Calcutta Intelligence, that the Devonſhire Indiaman has been loſt off Saugor; we have publiſhed all the particulars that have been yet received of this unfortunate occurrence.

We take the earlieſt opportunity of correcting a miſtake which from a miſconception on the part of our Reporter, crept into the account which we gave of the Trial of Captain Campbell and others in laſt Saturday's paper. We allude to the grounds on which the Court were induced to paſs the Sentence on Captain C. recorded in our laſt number, and we underſtand, that It was principally on account of the numerous efforts of a conciliatory nature which had been made by Captain C. to avoid the fatal meeting between himſelf and Lieutenant Ruſſell, and the fruitleſs endeavours to produce an accommodation, combined with the recommendation of mercy, on the part of the Jury, which led the Court to paſs the moſt lenient Sentence which the Law allowed.

According to a letter contained in the Francfort Journals from Rosendaal, dated the 10th of March, it would appear that our troops had made an attempt to ſurprize Bergen op-zoom, which had been attended with the moſt diſaſtrous conſequences. It ſeems that on the 8th, about 3000 Engliſh left Rosendaal and the adjacent places, at ten in the morning ſupplied with ſcaling ladders and every article neceſſary to enable them to carry a place by eſcalade &c. they reached, during the courſe of that day, Halteren (which is between Steenbergen & Bergenop zoom) and from thence, during the following night made the unfortunate attack we allude to. About eight o'clock 1,000 men approached the Fortreſs in perfect ſilence, eſcaladed the rampart, to all appearance moſt ſucceſsfully, & penetrated into the Town. At the ſame moment, the reſt of the troops approached the gates, and ſeeing them open they formed the belief that they ſhould be able to enter with little if any oppoſition. But the enemy previouſly apprized of our plan had taken their meaſures accordingly, and ſo diſpoſed of a part of their force as to be able to aſſail, at one and the ſame moment, as well the Engliſh troops which eſcaladed the ramparts as thoſe which entered the Town by the gate, with a murderous ſhower of grape which poured at once from all the cannon which had been placed at the ends of the different ſtreets. Our troops behaved with their accuſtomed gallantry, and with unequal numbers ſuſtained, for a conſiderable time, the brunt of the enemies fire, but were, as might be expected, ultimately compelled, to retreat with very conſiderable loſs, the killed, wounded, and thoſe who were taken priſoners amounting it is ſaid to 1500 men.

According to an article contained in the *Journal du Paris*, dated Marſeilles the 12th of February, it appears that a diviſion of the *Toulon* fleet, conſiſting of three ſail of the line and two frigates, commanded by vice Admiral Corman, ſailed from that port, with the view of meeting a veſſel expected from Genoa —that South of cape Sicie they deſcried part of the Engliſh fleet which immediately bore down towards them under a preſs of ſail. That thoſe ſhips which were in advance had been able to regain with facility, Toulon, but that the *Romulus* of 74 and the Adrienne Frigate had ſuffered in action with the Engliſh very ſeverely before they could do ſo. The former had 70 and the latter 11 killed and wounded.—

[*Bombay Gazette*,

ARRIVAL.]—Enſign G. Baynes, 2d Battalion 4th Regiment.

DEPARTURE.]—Lieutenant and Adjutant S. Conway, H. M. 3d Ceylon Regiment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

JULY 4th.

On Saturday afternoon Captain Allen, of His Majeſty's ſhip Hecate, landed in Calcutta, charged with deſpatches for the Supreme Government, communicating the unwelcome intelligence of an American cruizer having appeared in theſe ſeas. This information had been conveyed to Madras, by a letter from Captain Bowen, of His Majeſty's ſhip Salſette, tranſmitted on the Brig Dolphin, which he boarded at ſea, on the 30th of May laſt, about lat. 3° 40' N. and long. 74° E on her return from the Iſle of France. Captain Bowen reports, that he had learned from the Commanders of the ſhips Mary, Betſey and Favorite, all from Bengal, that they had been ſeverally captured on the 27th of April, and 8th and 9th of May, by the Hyder Ally Privateer of Boſton, carrying 20 guns. Whether the prizes in queſtion had been afterwards relinquiſhed by their captor, or had been retaken by the Salſette, does not very diſtinctly appear;—neither is it certainly known in what exact tract the Hyder Ally was cruizing.

The people on board the Hyder Ally reported, that the United States' Frigate Conſtitution and ſeveral other American Privateers, were alſo in the Indian ſeas.

Immediately on the receipt of the above news at Madras on the 23d ultimo, deſpatches were ſent off to Captain Sayer of the Leda, then lying at Pondicherry, and alſo to the ſenior naval officer at Trincomalee.—The Hecate, being the only ſhip of war in the roads, ſailed for Bengal on the 25th. She makes no ſtay in this river, we underſtand; but will put to ſea again immediately.

JULY 5th.

Yeſterday morning an expreſs from Saugor reached town with the diſtreſſing account of the total loſs of the Honorable Company's Ship Devonſhire. She upſet, it appears, at her moorings during a ſquall that took place about ſeven o'clock on Saturday evening. The accounts that are given reſpecting the fate of her crew are various, ſome ſtating that

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most of them have perished, and others that the greater part were fortunately saved by the boats of the other ships in the roads. We trust that the latter are the most correct. This fatal accident appears the more extraordinary, as she had taken in the most, if not the whole, of her Cargo (Cotton) for China.

The Country Ships Auspicious and Forbes have received their dispatches and proceed immediately on their homeward-bound voyage. The Mary Anne, Susan and Francis Sherburne are completing their cargoes, and will speedily follow.

JULY 6th,

In addition to the intelligence respecting the loss of the Devonshire, published in our extra of Monday, we have since learned the following particulars. At seven o'clock, the squall approaching very fast, the people were immediately ordered upon deck to be ready to do whatever might be required for the safety of the ship, but before they could get on deck, the gust was so severe, as to lay the ship almost on her beam-ends, in which situation she took in a great quantity of water. The wind continuing, and the ship heeling over still more and more, it was impossible for the people to keep their legs on deck. There was a high surf breaking over the ship, and several of the men were washed overboard—the rest saving themselves by clinging to the rigging. The ship was at half past seven sinking fast, when two boats of the Cambridge and the boat of the Harbour Master succeeded in rescuing most of the people from their perilous situation just as the Vessel had sunk to her tops. She is still hanging by her moorings, which gives hopes that much of her cargo may be saved.

We understand, that the number of lives lost amounts altogether to 29, of whom 16, including the Surgeon, are Europeans belonging to the Ship, the rest natives.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, and to the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ~~private~~ licenced ships *Auspicious* and Forbes.

By the *Auspicious*, Captain Rt. Newlove Haram.

TO EUROPE.

Captain Narcissus Henry Hatherly, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, of the Madras Establishment.

Lieutenant George Payne, of the 6th Regiment of the Madras Establishment.

Master Charles Henry Rundell.

TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: AND EVENTUALLY TO EUROPE.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Hicks, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot.

For the Cape of Good Hope, Major William Robison, His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot.

By the Forbes, Captain J. L. Scarvell.

TO EUROPE.

Mrs. Beaufort.

Miss Campbell.

Mr. S. Beaufort, Supra Cargo of the Ship Forbes.

Mr. Robert Bower, late Surgeon of His Majesty's Frigate Clorinde.

Madras Intelligence.

JULY 14th.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. M. T. Harris, Reporter of External Commerce.

Mr. E. Smalley, Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. J. M. P. M'Leod, First Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Civil Departments.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT

Mr. John Bird, Assistant Judge in the Zillah of Combaconum.

JULY 12th.

It is understood there will be a Despatch from this Place direct to England towards the end of next month.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.]—July 6th Ship Abacy (Arab), Nacoda Mahomedbeen Sultan, from Muscat 31st June—11, Ship Euphrates, Captain P. Mearing, from Bussorah 8th and Muscat 20th June.

DEPARTURE.]—July 8th Ship Flora, Captain C. Hawkie, for Masulipatam and Coringa.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.]—At Vepery Church, on Saturday last, the 2d inst. by the Rev. C. W. Piezold, Mr. Robert Thoy, to Miss Elizabeth Fortescue, only Daughter of the late Captain James Fortescue, of the H. C's. late Cruizer Comet.

DEATHS.]—At Pondicherry, on the 10th of May last, J. King, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

On the 25th of April, on the march from Cannanore, Lieutenant Perkins, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry,—a most excellent Soldier, greatly esteemed by his brother Officers,

At Masulipatam on the 1st of July, after an illness of only seven hours, Captain Robert Nicholson of His Majesty's 86th Regt. Nephew of Lieut. General Nicholson, of the Bombay establishment.—And on the following day, of a Dysentery and Fever, Lieutenant Duncan Maclachlan, of the same Corps, son of Robert Maclachlan, of Dunad, Esquire, Argyleshire; and member of the Madras Highland Society—Both young men of superior accomplishments, whose premature death, is deeply lamented by their brother officers and friends.

On the 4th of June, in camp at Eeragherry near Rachore, on the march from Bellary to Hyderabad Major Valentine Chisholm, of H. M. Royal Scots; most sincerely and justly lamented by his Brother, Officers, and every individual of his Regiment.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.]—On Wednesday, the Right Hon'ble Thos. Wallace, M. P. (son of the late eminent Barrister and Attorney-General), to the Right Hon. Jane Viscountess Melville.

A few days since, at Liverpool, the Rev. H. Moore, eldest son of the Hon. P. Moore, and nephew to the Marquis of Drogheda, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Currie, of that town.

J. Frees, Esq. of Oakam, Rutlandshire, to Miss Vanulleur, of Ralahine, Clareshire.

DEATHS.]—On the 21st Jan. at his house in Quebec-street, Portman square, in his 65th year, Fergusse Gahagan, Esq. late Physician General and President of the Medical Board at Madras. In the discharge of his professional duties, during many years in the field, his labours were indefatigable for the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded, uniting to professional skill the tenderness of a parent: When advanced to the highest rank of his profession, he was distinguished by the same zeal and benevolence, nor was he unmindful of the duty of a faithful servant of the East India Company, by economising the public expenditure in the medical department, as was fully acknowledged on the records of the Government abroad, and of the Court of Directors at home, in a manner highly honourable to him. In private life his character was exemplary as a kind and affectionate husband and father, a sincere Christian, and truly honest man. Such were the virtues which a large family he has left behind him will hold in pious remembrance to assuage their grief under so irreparable a loss.

At Aberdeen, in December last, Mrs. Urquhart, widow of the late William Urquhart, Esq. of Craigston, and daughter of the late Alexander Ogilvie, Esq. of Auchleries, Aberdeenshire.

At Edinburgh, on the 19th of January, Mrs. Clerk, wife of Robert Clerk, Esq. of Mavisbank, and daughter of the late John Urquhart, Esq. of Cromarty.

On the 7th instant in Wimpole-street, W. Cook, Esq. late Colonel in the Hon. East India Company's Service.

On Wednesday, at Chelsea, in his 70th year, James Neild, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the countries of Buckingham, Kent, Middlesex, and the City and Liberty of Westminster, Treasurer to the Society for the relief of Persons confined for Small Debts.

On the 28th ult. at Ayr, Scotland, the Rev. Wm. Dalrymple, D. D. First Minister of Ayr, in the 91st year of his age, and the 61st of his Ministry.

In her 19th year, Lady Mary Ann Fielding, second daughter of the late Lord Viscount Fielding, and sister to the Earl of Denbigh.

Last week, Mr. Jones, a Brewer, of Sudbury; he began life with about 100*l.* and has left property amounting to 300,000*l.*

At Craughtie, in Dumfrieshire, James Black, aged 110: he retained his distinct hearing to the last, and within a few weeks of his death, could, with the help of his spectacles, read his small print bible; what is still more remarkable, he lately got an entire new set of teeth.

A few days ago, at Green-island, near Fewry, Roger M'Cormic, aged 101. He was wounded on board his Majesty's ship Boyne, in the year 1747; a short time after which, he was admitted as a pensioner at Chelsea Hospital, and has received the pension from that establishment 67 years. He retained his faculties till the last period of his existence. He was born at Narrow-water, in the latter end of the year 1712.

BONAPARTE, THE KING OF SAXONY, AND BATTLE OF LEIPSIC.

NARRATIVE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS WHICH OCCURRED IN AND NEAR LEIPSIC, &C. FROM THE 14TH TO THE 19TH OF OCTOBER.

Such is a part of the title to a most interesting little work published with a view to apply the receipts from the sale, to the relief "of the unfortunate inhabitants of Leipsic, of whose sufferings so heart-rending a picture is drawn in the narrative." The book presents a most lively description of one of the most sanguinary actions recorded in history, by a most intelligent eye-witness of the several engagements.—The wicked individual who has occasioned these and all the other miseries of Europe, is still an object of curiosity; and in the following passage, which gives us the first day's battle, his appearance will be found most naturally described by the author.—

"The 14th of October at length dawned. It had been preceded by several rainy days; but this was merely lowering. The cannon thundered at intervals towards Liebertwolkwitz. In the forenoon wounded French, chiefly cavalry, kept coming in singly. With whom they had been engaged they knew not. Cossacks of course. We looked forward with certainty to a general engagement. It became every hour more dangerous for the inquisitive to venture out or in at the gates. There was no end to the marching of horse and foot, and the rolling of carriages; at every ten paces you met in all directions with corps de garde by whom every non-military person, without distinction, was ordered back, sometimes with fair words, and at others with rudeness. Several Couriers had been sent forward to announce the speedy arrival of the King of Saxony and Napoleon. The hero of the age, as he has been styled; actually came about noon, not (as we anticipated) by the Dresden road, but by that from Berlin. He passed hastily through the City, and out at the farther Grimma gate, attended by some battalions and squadrons of his guards. A camp chair and a table were brought in all haste, and a great watch-fire kindled in the open field, not far from the gallows. The guards bivouacked on the right and left. The Emperor took possession of the head-quarters prepared for him, which were any thing but magnificent, being surrounded only by the relics of the stalks and leaves of the cabbages consumed by his Soldiers. The table was instantly covered with maps, over which the Emperor pored most attentively for a considerable time. Of what was passing around him he seemed not to take the smallest notice. The spectators, of whom I was one, crowded pretty close about him. On occasion of his visit to the City, a few months before, the French had discovered that the people of Leipsig were not so evil disposed as they had been represented, but tolerably good natured creatures. They were therefore allowed to approach unobstructed within twenty paces. A long train of carriages from the Wurzen road, the cracking of the whips of the postillions, together with a great number of horse soldiers and tall grenadiers, announced the arrival of another distinguished personage, and called the attention of the by-standers that way. It was the King of Saxony, with his guards and retinue. He alighted, and a kind salutation ensued between him and his august ally. The King soon afterwards mounted a horse, and thus proceeded into the city. Napoleon meanwhile remained where he was.—He sometimes rose from his seat, went up to the watch-fire, held his hands over it, rubbed them, and then placed them behind him, whilst with his foot he pushed the wood, consisting of dry boards and rafters from the nearest house, into the flame, to make it burn more fiercely. At the same time he very frequently took snuff, of which he seemed to have but a small quantity left in his gold box. At last he scraped together what was left with his finger, and poured it upon his hand. When all was gone, he opened the box several times, and smelt to it, without applying to any of the Marshals and Generals around him to relieve his want. As the discharges of artillery towards Probsthalda grew more and more general and alarming, and the wounded kept returning in continually increasing numbers, I was rather surprised that the Commander should, on this occasion, contrary to his usual custom, quietly remain so far from the field of battle which was near ten miles distant, apparently without giving himself the least concern about the event.

"It was near four in the afternoon when one of his Aides-de-camp came up at full speed from the City, and made a report. The drums instantly beat to arms, and the divisions of the guards broke up. The Emperor immediately mounted his horse, and followed them. He directed his course towards the Kohlgarten, leaving the field of battle on the right. I soon perceived the cause of this movement; the message informed him of the arrival of the whole of his guards, for whom they had been waiting. They came from Duben, entering by the Halle gate, and now made a counter march upon Dresden. When I beheld their endless files, and cannon without number, pouring out of the city, I certainly gave up the Allies for lost. I was thoroughly convinced that Napoleon had no other plan than to strike off by the right behind the Kohlgarten, with his new army, and proceeding from Statteritz, to turn his enemies on the right flank, and, as he had often done before, to attack and annihilate them. I was, however, egregiously mistaken. The Emperor went with his retinue scarcely a thousand paces, to the first house of the Kohlgarten, where he took up his quarters, and quietly passed the night. The guards and the whole train likewise stoped in that neighbourhood, and there bivouacked. It grew dark. The palisadoes of the gate had left but a narrow passage, through which troops and artillery kept pouring without intermission."

The following is a brief description of the misery proceeding only from this first days fight, which it is the object of this publication to relieve:—

"Weeping mothers, with beds packed up in baskets, leading two or three stark naked children by the hand, and with perhaps another infant at their back: fathers seeking their wives and families; children, who had lost their parents in the crowd: trucks with sick persons forcing their way among the thousands of horses; cries of misery and despair in every quarter—such were the heralds who most feelingly proclaimed the presence of the warriors who had been celebrated in so many regions, and whose imposing appearance has been so often admired. All these unfortunates crowded into the filthy corner formed by the old hospital and the wall at the Kohlgarten-gate: Their cries and lamentations were intermingled with the moans and groans of the wounded who were going to the hospitals, and who earnestly solicited bread and relief. A number of French soldiers, probably such as had loitered in the rear, searched every basket and every pocket for provisions. They turned without ceremony the sleeping infant out of the baskets, and cared not how the enraged mothers lacerated their faces in return. The scenes of horror changed so quickly, that you could not dwell more than half a minute upon any of them. The tenderest heart became torpid and insensible. One tale of woe followed on the heels of another. "Such a person, too, has been plundered! Such an one's house has been set on fire! This man is cut in pieces! That has been transfixed with the bayonet! Those poor creatures are seeking their children!" Such was the intelligence brought by every new fugitive. If you asked the French when the march would be over, you received the consolatory answer—"Not before six o'clock in the morning." During the night the sound of drums and trumpets incessantly announced the arrival of fresh regiments. At length, about midnight, the bustle somewhat subsided, at least so far as regarded the marching of troops. I now seized the favourable moment, and felt myself as it were, a new creature; when, having made my way through the crowd of horses with extraordinary courage and dexterity, I once more set foot in the city. *Thus the morning and the evening completed the first day of horror.*"

A passage with which the author closes his account of the action of the 18th is worthy of being extracted, as presenting a proof among the millions of others, of the low-bred habits of falsehood and guile, by which Bonaparte is distinguished, and which have also in a certain degree contributed to his success:—

"I have forgotten to mention a circumstance worthy of notice in the history of this day. It is this: that in the midst of the cannonade all round Leipzic—when the whole City shook with the thunders of artillery, and the general engagement had, strictly speaking, but just commenced—all the bells of the churches were rung by French command, to celebrate the victory won in the forenoon. Such an instance was certainly never afforded by any battle which had scarcely begun, and terminated in the total and decisive overthrow of him who had already fancied himself mounted in triumph upon the car of victory. This day, however, the engagement still remained undecided, according to the reports of those who returned from different points of the field of battle. The French had stood as if rooted to the spot—the Allies, like rocks of granite. The former had fought like men, the latter like lions. Both parties, inspired with mutual respect, desisted from hostilities during the night.

ADMIRALTY SESSIONS.

Friday the Admiralty Sessions commenced at the Old Bailey before Sir William Scott, Baron Wood, Mr. Justice Dallas, &c. when three prisoners were tried, one of whom was capitally convicted, viz, Martin Hogan, for the wilful murder of Lieutenant William Johnson, on board the Gunster West Indiaman on the High Seas, to be executed at Execution Dock on Monday next; and two were acquitted.

SATURDAY JAN. 22.—CHARGE OF MURDER.

Abraham Ree'e was put to the Bar, charged with the wilful murder of Ramsamme, a Lascar, serving on board the Java, on the 10th of May, 1812. The charge, as supported by the evidence of four Lascars who appeared as witnesses against the prisoner, imputed to him the fact of having beaten and bruised the deceased while labouring under indisposition, thereby causing his death. On the cross examination of these witnesses, however, they admitted that although they had frequent opportunities of preferring a charge of murder, they had never so done.

The case for the prosecution having been closed, witnesses were examined on the part of the prisoner. The result of their testimony was:—that on the day subsequent to the alledged murder, the chief officer of the Lascars came on board the Java, and summoned the whole of the Lascars (120) on deck. They obeyed his order in a tumultuous and mutinous manner, when the officer, in the presence of these men accused the boatswain of the Java of having occasioned the death of Ramsammee, by striking him a blow on the head with a billet of wood. He preferred no complaint against the prisoner, nor was the prisoner, during the whole of the voyage, accused in any way of having been instrumental to the death complained of. It further appeared, that during the voyage to Europe, one of the witnesses in support of the prosecution had positively declared that the boatswain was the murderer. An inquiry had been instituted by order of the Court of Directors, on board the Java, into certain abuses which had come to their knowledge; and on that occasion, although their Solicitor had called upon every Lascar to state such grievances as they had to complain of, not one word was said of the murder of Ramsammee, nor was any complaint made respecting Mr. Reeve the second mate.

Mr. Justice Dallas summed up the evidence, and the Jury acquitted the prisoner. The Sessions finished.

Francfort Journals.

MUNICH 22D FEBRUARY.

Our Gazette publishes the following report.

The Austro bavarian army on the 12th took the position of Trainel. The general of cavalry count Wrede established his head-quarters at Trainel F. M. count Hardegg was engaged with the enemy who was at Nogent-Sur-Seine. He drove them from that part of the city which is on the left bank of the Muhbach. The brave regiment of infantry Szeckler experienced some loss. Since the cannonade which has been pretty brisk on both sides, a part of the City has been burnt.

After the battles of Brienne, F. M. Blucher formed a fresh the right wing of the grand allied army. The particular corps of the Army of Silesia under his orders, on the 10th stretched to Chateau Thierry and la Ferte-Sous Jouarre. The head-quarters of the Field Marshall were at Fere-Champenoise.

That day, the corps of general Olsuffief was attacked at Champaubert by an enemy superior in numbers. The Emperor Napoleon advanced with a great number of troops upon the road which leads from Vertus to la Ferte-sous Jouarre, and appeared to have the project of penetrating through the Silesian army.

These circumstances determined the F. M. Blucher, not only to set out the same night from Fese-champenoise, with the corps of Kleist and Rapezewitsch, and to take up the

position of Bergeres near Vertus, but alſo inſtantly to requeſt the general of cavalry count Wrede to ſtop the march of the enemy, by making a movement in his rear, in order to give time, by that, to the iſolated corps of the army of Silesia to unite.

General count Wrede received the meſſage of Field Marſhal Blucher in the night of the 11th and 12th, perſuaded of the great utility and neceſſity of this diverſion, we loſt not a moment in making the neceſſary diſpoſitions. The Seine might be paſſed upon two bridges, at Nogent and at Bray. He ordered the firſt Bavarian diviſion to direct itſelf upon the firſt Town, and the third to force the ſecond.

Nogent was occupied in force by the enemy.

The ſtreets were barricaded and the enemy's infantry were poſted in a very advantageous manner upon the ſteple of the church, in the church yard and behind ſeveral ranks of abbatis. The corps of Marſhal Victor, Duke of Belluno was placed behind the town which formed *a tete de pont*.

The enemy on the contrary had evacuated Bray. He had deſtroyed the bridge, and only left a weak garriſon at the village of Mony upon the other bank. The general of diviſion De la Motie entered the Town. Some rounds of cannon were ſufficient to drive the enemy from the other bank. A ſmall boat was found near the town; Major Horn of the *Etat Major*, threw himſelf into it, with a few arquebuſiers and ſoldiers, in order to direct it; they paſſed the river, and were happy enough to bring ſucceſſively 3 great boats from the right bank. A company of arquebuſiers of the Regiment of Lowenſtein immediately entered there and diſembarked at the Village of Mony; ſeveral battalions of the diviſion were ſucceſſively embarked while the Major of Engineers Becker began to reeſtabliſh the bridge.

While this was paſſing at Bray, the columns were formed to attack Nogent. The 1ſt Battalion of the 10th Regiment of the line, and the 11th Battalion of the company of Ingolſtadt advanced to give the aſſault. The enemy received them with a briſk fire of muſquetry; he defended himſelf with the greateſt obſtinacy. As it was foreſeen that the enemy would be obliged to evacuate Nogent, as ſoon as he ſaw himſelf turned by Bray, the general of Cavalry count Wrede, to ſpare the effuſion of blood momentarily ſuſpended the attack, and was content to maintain himſelf in that part of the City which had already been taken from the enemy. At the beginning of the night the tirailleurs of the 10th of the line ſucceeded in becoming maſters of the church yard, from which they drove the enemy. The 3d and the 5th company of this regt. & the company of tirailleurs, of the 2d Battalion of *campagne*, advanced at the charging ſtep, againſt the barricades, and ſucceſſively drove the enemy from all the abbatis even to the bridge, which they hoped to ſave in order to paſs over to the other ſide, but the enemy blew it up, with ſuch precipitation that a part of his troops fell into the river, or was buried under the ruins. The enemy left at Nogent a great many dead and wounded. Many French Soldiers were hidden in the houſes where they have been taken. In the interval, a Ruſſian regiment which was in the neighbourhood, was brought up; it occupied the town and the bavarian troops, marched upon Bray, to paſs over to the right bank.

NEWS FROM THE ARMIES.

Head Quarters, Vandoevres, 5th March, 1814.

The enemy having been repulſed on the 3d of this month to Troyes, with a very conſiderable loſs, had yeſterday poſted his principal force behind the branch of the *Seine*, near *Vacherie*, and waited in this advantageous poſition for an attack.

The extraordinary fatigues which the troops had undergone for ſome days before, would not allow of their being brought in to the field before 8 o'clock in the evening. The columns of attack having been formed, advanced againſt the poſition of the enemy who received our troops with a very briſk fire of artillery and muſquetry. Our columns nevertheleſs formed in the greateſt order, after which the ſuperiority of our artillery ſilenced that of the enemy, and his maſſes began to give way; at this moment, the enemy ſent a meſſenger to requeſt that the Town might be ſpared under a promiſe of evacuating it 8 hours after.

That the advantages, which the day promiſed, might not be loſt; this propoſition was rejected and the enemy again briſkly cannonaded. He did not long bear our fire and ſent a ſecond meſſenger aſſuring us the Town ſhould be inſtantly abandoned.

The enemy immediately retired; he was cloſely purſued and Troyes was occupied. The paſſage thro this city which was ſtrongly barricaded, retarded the march of the troops and the General in Chief ſaw himſelf in a ſituation to attack with the cavalry which had arrived in the interval; the enemy's troops on the plains of Malmaiſon which covered the roads of Trainelle and Nogent. The enemy was diſlodged and at nightfall we had occupied the heights of Lesgrez. The darkneſs and a thick fog prevented the further purſuit of the enemy.

The 3d and 4th corps of the army occupied alſo yeſterday evening, the heights of Mongueux and puſhed their advanced poſts as far as Liebault without meeting with the enemy. The 5th corps d' armée occupied Troyes, the 6th remained before Trainell on the Nogent road. The enemy has left at Troyes 900 men ſeverely wounded. According to the account of the Inhabitants, he had ordered to the rear-guard 3,000 who had been ſlightly wounded in the action of Bar Sur-Aube.

The Trophies of this day, are as yet to pieces of cannon and more than 3000 priſoners.

The Hettman Count Platoff ſends word from Arcis, under date the 3d of March in the morning, that he had advanced that day upon Sezanne, and that he had ordered 300 cavalry upon Montmirel. He is ſcouring the Country between the Seine and the Marne with ſtrong bodies of cavalry, as well to keep up the principal communication between the principal army and the army of the North; as to obſerve all the operations of the enemy. He adds, that according to information which he has received, the Emperor Napoleon arrived on 28th February at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Arcis which he left, at 4, for Sezanne; from whence he continued his journey the next day for La Ferte Sous Jouarre.

There are two reports at preſent in town. The firſt,—That for a long time (nearly ſix months ſince) there has been a ſecret underſtanding between Marſhal Soult, Marſhal Suchet, and the Crown Prince; Marſhal Suchet being the nephew of the Crown Prince, and Soult his neareſt and moſt intimate Friend. That the object of this intrigue is ſuppoſed to be, the depoſition of Bonaparté and the reinſtatement of the Bourbons in France, and of Ferdinand in Spain,—Soult to retain his dukedom of Dalmatia, and Suchet to be a Grandee of Spain.

The ſecond report is a kind of conſequence of the former, and is in ſubſtance, that Lord Wellington, and Suchet, and Soult, have been long in a friendly communication with each other, and that there is reaſon to believe that the intereſts of the Emperor Napoleon are not the ſubject of their diſcuſsion;—that this correſpondence has been of very long date, and that Mr. Sydenham was ſent ſome weeks ſince from Lord Wellington to announce this intelligence to the Britiſh Cabinet. That Lord Caſtlereagh's reſignation, and the departure of the Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon, are connected with ſecret negotiations.

[*Bell's Weekly Meſſenger, January 30th.*]

The Rev. Dr. [illegible], formerly of Norwich, is appointed Preſident [illegible] Eaſt Indies.

The Rev. [illegible] has laid claim to an eſtate in the County of England of 15,000*l.* per annum.

A new balloting of troops has been ordered for the whole Auſtrian Empire. Hungary alone is to furniſh 60,000 men.

The depots of Britiſh priſoners at Verdun, and other places in the frontier provinces, have been removed, for ſecurity, to Blois on the Loire, about 100 miles S. W. of Paris.

It is computed, that upwards of 30,000 men, old troops, drawn from Soult and Suchet's armies, have joined Bonaparte.

It is curious to obſerve the "First Captain of his Age," who was formerly deciding the fate of kingdoms by a battle, now concluding ſix days hard fighting with a grave panygeric upon the handful of ſoldiers that heroically defended "the ſtaircaſe" of the Caſtle of Brienne!

The French have ſunk their veſſels at Antwerp to the water's edge: and lain a thick covering of horſe-dung over the decks, to extinguiſh the bombs and rockets, and defeat all attempts to ſet them on fire.

The following is the Spaniſh account of the death of Captain Gore—they ſay that "Captain Gore had engaged the affections of a young lady of family, who eloped to him; he refuſed to give her up. Her friends applied to the Commanding Officer to interpoſe his authority to reſtore the lady to her relations; he refuſed to interfere; they then applied to the Magiſtrates, who ſent the civil officers to demand the deluded female. Captain Gore refuſed to give her up, and reſiſted the officers. In the ſcuffle he was unfortunately killed." It is ſaid that our Government, however they may deplore the event, think it is a caſe of which they cannot take cognizance.

The defection of Murat from his brother-in-law is not concealed in France; where it is underſtood that he has undertaken to act with all his forces againſt the Viceroy of Italy.

Sir James Mansfield has at length conſented to retire from the Chief Juſticeſhip of the Common Pleas, to which the Chief Baron, Sir Vicary Gibbs, ſucceeds of courſe. Sir [illegible] Thurlow, on this removal, becomes Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Mr. Serjeant Shepherd ſucceeds to the office of Attorney-General; and Mr. Serjeant Best, to that of Solicitor-General to the King.

Samuel Tertius Galton, Eſq. High Bailiff of Birmingham, has convened a meeting of the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood, to take into conſideration the propriety of opening a ſubſcription in aid of the funds of the Committee in London, for the relief of the diſtreſſed people of Germany.

Augereau, of whoſe force the French papers have boaſted, was at Lyons with only 4000 men, which is a glaring proof of the indifference of the French people at the preſent juncture.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Mr. Jamieſon, the pedeſtrian, undertook to perform eight miles in 80 minutes, on the Hendon-road, for a conſiderable wager which he completed five minutes within the given time.

UNION HALL.—*Colonel* John Verity was again examined on Saturday, upon the charge of bigamy, and was fully committed.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lord Cochrane is appointed to the Tonnant, which is fitting at Chatham for Sir A. Cochrane's permanent flag ſhip. His Lordſhip, it is ſaid, is to ſucceed the Hon. Captain Hotham as Captain of the North American fleet, who has been appointed to the rank of a Commodore on the Coaſt.

Captain Raggett to the Spencer.
Captain Graham to the Caledonia.
Captain Coglin to the Alcmene.

Lieutenant Kains, Firſt of the Warrior, who ſteered the boat which landed the Prince of Orange into Holland, is promoted to the rank of Commander. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the 13th of July laſt, in the Baltic, in boarding the Figeren lugger; ſhe was in a blaze of fire, and, by his promptneſs he prevented her blowing up, although the fire was touching the lead of the powder chest.

Lieutenant Dalgliesh, of the Queen Charlotte, to the rank of Commander.

Lieutenant, T. Young, to the rank of Commander.

Lieutenant W. Fletcher, to the Superb.

Mr. G. F. Steer, of the Shark, to the rank of Lieutenant.

W. B. Smith, Eſq. Surgeon of the Pheaſant, is appointed to the Royal Naval Hoſpital at Haſlar.

Captain John Bayley, to the rank of Poſt Captain.

Captain Carrol, to the rank of Poſt Captain.

Lieutenant John Knatchbull, to the rank of Commander.

Lieutenant N. Glen, of the York, to the rank of Commander.

Lieutenant A. Wilſon, to the Abercromby.

Lieutenant T. Duett, to the Ceylon.

Lieutenant Fletcher, to the Superb.

Lieutenant Bautingardi, to the Queen Charlotte.

Lieutenant Bayley, to the Hope.

Meſſrs. J. Simſon, Purſer, to the Cadmus; Alexander H. B. Gordon, W. [illegible] M'Kerath, W. M. M'Donald, J. T. Eaton, H. Byfield, W. Hewitt, [illegible] Clarington, and W. G. [illegible], have paſſed for Lieutenants this Week. Meſſrs. Hallowell, Emar, and White, were admitted Students in the Royal Naval College.

THE POST.

FEBRUARY 19, 1814.

THE PITT CLUB.

The firſt Meeting of this Club for the ſeaſon was held on Thurſday 17th February at the Albion, and was very numerouſly attended, John Inglis, Eſq. in the chair. Several Gentlemen were elected, and others propoſed. The Vice Chancellor of Cambridge was elected an Honorary Member, and preſented with the gold medal of the Club. A general meeting of the Club is to be held next month, to determine on the plan for building a Hall for the meetings of the Club. On Mr. Inglis leaving the chair, he was ſucceeded by Mr. Blackburn, and the conviviality of the meeting was kept up to a late hour. Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Goſs, Mr. Leete, and Mr. Tyrrel, were the profeſſional attendants on the occaſion. The public ſpirit of the Club was never more ſenſibly felt than at this meeting. The principles of Mr. Pitt were generally acknowledged to have produced the preſent proſperous ſtate of affairs at home and abroad.

JANUARY 17, 1814.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN HOPE.

Prior to the arrival of Sir John Hope, Marſhal Soult was the moſt remarkable figure in the two contending armies in the ſouth of France, being above ſix feet high, ſtout in proportion, conſpicuouſly dreſſed and mounted, brave, and very forward in action when occaſion requires. He is generally ſingled out by the Britiſh markſmen when within ſhot; and has frequently had horſes killed under him, and received bullets in his clothes. This was the caſe in the laſt battle of the Pyrennees in particular, when it became neceſſary for every Officer in the French army, and the Commander in Chief himſelf, to make the greateſt perſonal exertions, and to ſet examples of bravery to their men, which had been ſo intimidated by ſucceſſive defeats, that it was with extreme difficulty that they could be made to face the Britiſh troops, even the allied troops, the Spaniards alone having, as will be recollected, [illegible] them on one occaſion. But ſince Sir [illegible] Hope, Sir [illegible] Hope, probably the [illegible] abou[illegible] ſix feet [illegible] and ſtout in proportion. On the [illegible] he took an active part in the [illegible] in the front of the advance, he was a [illegible] the French markſmen. It is confidently ſtated, that not leſs than a dozen bullets paſſed through his hat and clothes, although he miraculouſly eſcaped almoſt unhurt: his hat was quite a ſiddle. He had, however, four or five ſcratches and contuſions from ſome bullets that penetrated ſo far. Among the Officers, ſome ſay, that Sir John on this occaſion expoſed himſelf unneceſſarily, and too much for a perſon whoſe life was of ſuch importance—others again, ſay, that it was his expoſing himſelf ſo, that ſaved his part of the army and gained the victory. The ſoldiers conſider it quite a matter of pride. They ſay now that there is nothing in which we have not ſurpaſſed the French. We have ſhewn them a taller General than theirs, a ſtouter one, a braver one, one who expoſes himſelf more, who is more ſhot at, who eſcapes as well, and who is always victorious. They think it quite a buſineſs of champoolin, and ſpeak of it accordingly. The Iriſhmen ſay, there never was any thing before like Sir John Hope's buſineſs on the 10th, excepting the caſe of Father Murphy (the celebrated church militant of the rebellion of 1798), who picked the bullets out of his waiſtcoat pockets, and ſhewed them to his comrades, to ſatisfy them that the enemy's fire could not hurt him!!!—(*Pilot of Saturday night.*)

JANUARY 31, 1814.

The Dutch Papers ſay, that—"In a former *Courrant*, under the head of 'Paris, Jan. 8th, we communicated the Imperial Decree, by which the Legiſlative Body was diſſolved, at the ſame time mentioning the probable cauſes of this diſſolution. We have ſince received further confirmations of them, with this addition, that the report of the Committee of the Legiſlative Body, with regard to the documents communicated to them on the ſubject of negociations, was of ſuch a pacific complexion, and ſo ſtrongly recommended the acceptance of the preliminaries propoſed by the Allies, that the Emperor, in a furious rage, ordered the printed copies of the report to be deſtroyed. This violent conduct had excited univerſal indignation; and the will to be at laſt delivered from the [illegible] yoke of ſlavery was [illegible] ſo ſtrong, that [illegible] had already broken out in ſome of the northern parts of France, as well as in Artois and Picardy."

A Mr. [illegible], ſon of an eminent ſurgeon at Birmingham, was detained at Paris at the commencement of the preſent war, and was intimate with the accoucheur of Paris, who attended the Empreſs. At the time of her ſecouchement, Bonaparte, with ſome officers of ſtate, remained in an antichamber, awaiting the event in the greateſt anxiety. The firſt report that was brought was that either the Empreſs or the child muſt be ſacrificed, on which Bonaparte inſtantly begged for the life of the Empreſs to be the firſt conſideration. The profeſſion were, however, more fortunate than their calculations, and both mother and child were ſaved. Bonaparte immediately begged the accoucheur to make ſome favour by which he could expreſs his gratitude; and he accordingly ſolicited leave for his young friend to go home, and Mr. Blonnt owes his liberty to this event.—(*Stafford Mercury.*)

We deem it neceſſary here to ſtate, that marriages of French priſoners of war with Engliſh women, are not recognized by the French Government, and the moment a Frenchman arrives on his native ſoil, they become void, and the lady muſt depend upon the generoſity or honour of her aſſociate, as to her future rank in ſociety, by an union according to the laws of France.

FEBRUARY 14, 1814.

The [illegible] Bonaparte, on this feſtival, was obſerved to have changed his robe, covered with the uſual emblems of bees, for one ſtudded with ſtars. A paſquinade aſked why he had choſen the ſtars, and was anſwered—"becauſe he was an Emperor fallen from the clouds."—In Paris the moſt enormous prices had been given for conſcription ſubſtitutes, until at laſt no price could purchaſe them.—The phraſe "*Il nous faut un remplacant*" became common. On Bonaparte's lately leaving the Thuilleries for St. Cloud, "*We want a Subſtitute*" was found upon the gate.—The Empreſs has obviouſly ſuffered ſo much, either from the difficulties of her ſituation, or from the known coarſeneſs of Bonaparte's manners, that all Paris has been let looſe in conjectures on the cauſe. At the laſt meeting of the Senate, at which ſhe came forward to addreſs them, ſhe was ſo much altered that ſhe could ſcarcely be known. But ſhe is a favourite with the people, and ſeveriouſly ſpared in the ill will and wit which they have [illegible] on her huſband. In the folly of this worthleſs people, even the oppoſite of her features, loſt and rounded, to the keen and ſqualine phyſiognomy, is turned into a popular topic. This hazard was lately poſted, "*L'Imperatrice eſt belle, mais il eſt domage qu'elle a un nez rond.*" The ſpirit of this is in the pronunciation, which gives her an *Ne-ez*. One of the ſhops lately aggravated even to exhibit a caricature of Napoleon in a chair of ſtate, with the King of England ſending him back by the hair, and the Emperor of Ruſſia forcing an emetic down his throat, while he diſgorged the Rhenish Confederation."

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1814.

FRENCH GENERALS.

The Prince of M skwa (Marshal Ney) commenced his military career as an huffar.—The Duke of Dant ic (Lefebvre) the fon of a miller in Alface, was a ferjeant in the French guards before the Revolution.—The Duke of Dalmatia (S lt) was a fubaltern in a regiment of foot at the fame period.—The Duke of Valmy (Kel man) began his military life as a muff r in the regiment of C . The Duke of Treviſo (Mortier) was a Captain of Volunteers when the Revolution broke out.—The Prince of Eſſling (Maſſena) was a ſubaltern in the Sardinian ſervice at the ſame time.—The King of Naples (Murat) ſerved originally in the Conſtitutional Guard of [illegible] Crown Prince of Sweden (Ber[illegible]ing for France, was a ſerjeant [illegible] time, at the [illegible] and the Prince [illegible] ceſsful leader of all [illegible] officer of Engineers at the ſame pe[illegible]

MORNING CHRONICLE.—F[illegible]

After a long ſuſpenſion of information of the ſtate of affairs within the walls of Montevideo, we were furniſhed yeſterday with ſome particulars, in a letter from Buenos Ayres of the 6th November, from a Gentleman who had juſt left the forteſs. Of the 3000 troops promiſed by old Spain, only 2550 had arrived at Montevideo, and of theſe 800 were in the hoſpital under ſcorbutic complaints, and the reſt of the troops were of a deſcription very unfit for active ſervice. On account of this diſappointment, it had been reſolved by the Governor not to undertake any thing ſerious until a further reinforcement ſhould be obtained, and if perſeverance in this delay, nothing for a long time can be attempted, as the troops as yet in Cadiz which were deſtined for that deſtination.

The ſiege of Montevideo was continued by the troops of Buenos Ayres, but it was feebly ſupported from the want of all the materials neceſſary for ſuch an undertaking. In the more remote ſituation the inſurgents were not indolent, but they were unſucceſsful. The army of Belgrano was poſted at Potoſi, and that of Goyeneche at Oruro; theſe hoſtile bands met half way, but the Royaliſts were [illegible]. In Chili the detachment from Lima [illegible] the intestine diſtractions of the province, yet, from [illegible] numbers, which did not exceed 1000 men, and it was ſuppoſed, would be liable to [illegible] communication with

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 5.

[illegible] army in Peru on which very ſanguine expectations were formed, has been defeated with great loſs, and the reſt diſperſed. He is now collecting them in the mountains, between Potoſi and Cuſco. In Chili, the Limenos are gaining ground; partly from want of reſources, but more from want of confidence in the exiſting Government; ſeriouſ apprehenſions are entertained that he will not be able to maintain the ſtruggle. The province of Paraguay has declared her perfect independence of the conteſt, and eſtabliſhed a Republick under a Government of Conſuls. The army [illegible] treaſure [illegible] ge. They [illegible] agement has [illegible] ſtant probability [illegible] army may not be [illegible] Malvinas were [illegible] ſels roſe to [illegible] wing [illegible]

[illegible] the firſt year of the Revolution, [illegible] war on us. Ruſſia continually [illegible] which never arrive, and [illegible] liſhed.

At laſt, in 1799, the Ruſſians appear in Italy. What is their conduct? They aſſume the command of the Auſtrian troops. Glory [illegible] ſucceeds all muſt bend. An Archduke will not ſubmit to their [illegible]rals; they [illegible] return home, [illegible] the diſaſters [illegible] 1805, they dragged Auſtria with France. Vienna was [illegible] before they appeared in the field. At length they arrived at Auſterlitz; they were beaten; they ſaw Auſtria humbled; and without concerning themſelves about her fate, they haſtily withdrew, leaving to the Conqueror the care of raiſing her herſelf.

In 1809, Auſtria again gives the ſignal for battle; they lull her with falſe hopes, promiſe her aſſiſtance; but at the moment when ſhe is ſinking they declare againſt her, occupy Gallicia, and at the peace enriched themſelves with the ſpoils. Laſtly, in 1813, the Cabinet of [illegible]na, which it ſhould ſeem ought to have been enlightened by experience, ſuffers itſelf to be again led aſtray by Ruſſia. But this time ſhe diſpoſes of Auſtria as of a ſubordinate power; She directs her troops, [illegible] her ſtakes at a diſtance, appears, [illegible] forward on all occaſions, in order [illegible] better to conceal her own deſigns. Is it impoſſible that Auſtria can long remain in a ſituation ſo unworthey of her power and of her ancient ſplendour.

Let us hope times are long, better informed of her true intereſt, ſhe will perceive the ſecret object of the Ally who appears ſo faithful to her. Is it not evident to every one who has the leaſt information and good faith, that Ruſſia ſeeks to aggrandiſe herſelf with impunity, even at the expence of Auſtria, while the latter, unable to indemnify herſelf, except at the expence of France, would be alone expoſed to be called on in future to make reſtitution of the perfidious preſents which Ruſſia would have made her?

Beſides, does Auſtria believe ſhe can as readily free herſelf from the influence of Ruſſia as ſhe has ſubmitted to it?—Ruſſia makes her magnificient promiſes, now ſhe has need of her; we ſhall ſee what her gratitude will be, when ſhe has placed herſelf in a ſituation to do without her aid, or to diſperſe her menaces. Let Auſtria remember the paſt; let her think on the future, and then ſhe will act the only part which becomes her power and her dignity. This day is perhaps not remote, for ſooner or later truth reſumes its empire; the Policy of States may ſometimes waver at the will of the paſſions; but its deviations are only momentary; and ſooner or later it returns to the road pointed out by experience and by wiſdom.

PARIS, JAN. 13.—We have already ſaid that the enemy committed many exceſſes on their march. New letters from the department of the Soane and Loire confirm this news. On the 6th the enemy entered Lonsle Saunier to the number of about 800 men. They had given notice of their coming on the 3d, and demanded rations for 4,000 men. It ſeems to be a part of their ſyſtem to exaggerate the number of their forces. Their firſt care was to take poſſeſſion of the public money, and to impoſe on private perſons requiſitions of every kind. They carry away by force the corn, the cattle, cloth, linen, boards, in ſhort every thing that can ſatisfy their wants, or tempt their cupidity.

The Allies have taken poſſeſſion of Lons-le Saunier, in the name of the Emperor of Auſtria. His arms have been put up at the Prefecture, and at the falt works.

On the 5th, the enemy puſhed ſome parties towards Bletterans and Beavrepaire. preſs ſent from Lons-le-Saun[illegible] their arrival at Lauha[illegible]us, ters for four thouſand [illegible] night fall, the detachment heights of Montaign[illegible] non, and poſted themſelves has been eſtimated. meaſures have been taken [illegible] deſpatch directed to the [illegible] in which the enemy French troops was and was intercepted by the [illegible] they had quitted Louhaus.

The motions of the column which has penetrated to Geneva are ſlow. The enemy are not at Bourg. The caſtles of Joux and Salins hold out. The town of Salins has been very ill treated.

On the 6th, at nine in the morning, a column entered Dole, and took poſſeſſion of it in the name of the Emperor of Auſtria. The ſtrength of this column is eſtimated at about 7 or 8,000 men. The cavalry is in good condition, but the infantry is compoſed of young recruits badly exerciſed.

The enemy are guilty of many exceſſes which nothing can juſtify. A farmer in the environs of Beaurepaire expreſſes himſelf thus;—

"They were ſaid at firſt to be tame and gentle; now they ſhew roughneſs and malice. On every occaſion they clap a piſtol to your breaſt, to know where you have concealed [illegible]. The Mayor of Villevieux, who was not able to collect in two hours 200 ſetiers (a ſetier is [illegible] buſhels) of oats, was cruelly beaten. The [illegible]mune of [illegible]liers has been very ill [illegible] ſeveral [illegible]e inhabitants are dead of the [illegible]ws they have received.

[illegible], then, is the peace which our enemies bring. This is the moderation announced in their proclamations. They have thrown off the maſk; they no longer take the pains to diſſemble their projects. It is to tear France in pieces, to ſeize on our provinces, to ſubject us to a foreign yoke, that they have invaded our territory; that they have let loſe upon us thoſe ſwarms of barbarians, who live only on pillage, and are ſtrangers to every ſentiment of humanity.

Can the French nation be mean-ſpirited enough to ſuffer ſuch outrages to go unpuniſhed? Can there be among us men debaſed enough to be inſenſible to the national honour? Can we repoſe in tranquillity while our fellow citizens are expoſed to all the ſcourges of an invaſion.

Frenchmen!—You have only one part to take; it is to arm, to unite, to preſent to the enemy the ſight of a courageous nation reſolved to defend its territory and its independence. Your country [illegible] conjure you to ſuccour them: it is only to deliver them from pillage and deſtruction, that the Government calls you to the field of honour. When the enemy are driven back beyond our frontiers, you will lay down your arms, and you will enjoy the bleſſings of peace.

A melancholy catastrophe took place in the road leading out of the North road, ſome diſtance from Royston, to Bellington Abbey. A. Mr. Yateley, a farmer, and his two ſons, were travelling in a chaiſe cart, about nine in the evening of Friday ſe'nnight, when they got off the road on ſome drifted ſnow, ten or twelve feet in depth, and the vehicle was precipitated into a ſtone pit thirty feet deep. The horſe was killed by the fall, but the three perſons were got out alive at 9 o'clock the next morning, but the youngeſt ſon, a fine youth, fourteen years of age, died ſoon after. Mr. Yately and his other ſon were nearly frozen to death, but they are in a fair way of recovery. The pit was completely filled with light drifted ſnow.

Mr. Chapman, organiſt, and maſter of the Central School at Andover, Hants, was frozen to death on Tueſday, near Wallop, in that county. Young Monk, whilſt driving one of Allen's ſtage coaches, was thrown off the box on going over a lump of frozen ſnow near Reigate, and killed on the ſpot. Such has been the ſeverity of the weather, that a perſon who lives at Havant, caught 71 dozen of larks laſt week, in the courſe of one day in ſprings.

The following occurrence, ſays a correſpondent, may be relied on as having taken place on the North road a few nights ago. During a bitter cold night a decent dreſſed woman with a child in her arms, became nearly periſhed in travelling outside a ſtage coach, and her ſituation excited the human conſiderrtion of the coachman, who staeted her caſe to the inside paſſengers, three in number, one of whom objected to her being let in, as three insides only were booked. One of the paſſengers exchanged with the poor woman that [illegible] then booked her inside, and with [illegible]ce of the other paſſengers, introduced [illegible]panion for the company of [illegible]relief to the female, viz. a [illegible]runter was made to keep [illegible]ic, which, together [illegible] two Yenger from the [illegible] his journey. The [illegible]late amible companion [illegible]d the affair has caused [illegible] the North.

All perſons who are liable to be injured or incommoded by the overflowing of ſewers, or rivers, would do well to prepare for a very high flood, on the breaking up of the preſent froſt. The whole face of the conntry having been frozen before the ſnow fell, may be conſidered as an extenſive pavement, which will not abſorb one drop of moiſture for ſeveral days after the wether changes. The magnitude of the flood will depend on the ſtate of the weather at that time. Should the thaw be ſudden, and accompanied with much rain, a tremendous inundation may be expected, as the whole will precipitate itſelf into the rivers.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

"A meaſure highly intereſting to the future welfare of England, and to the permanence of the preſent dynaſty, is, we nderſtaad, determined on. Neither has public rumour been erroneous in its deſignation of the perſon who is to poſſeſs the high honour of a matrimonial connection with the reigning family of England. The Prince of the Houſe of Orange, already identified with British feeling, by his reſidence and education among us, and a participator in British glory, under the illuſtrious Wellington, is, it is ſaid. to be united yet more nearly to our intereſts, by leading our amiable Princeſs, England's beſt hope, to the alter, ſome time in the courſe of next ſpring."

The above article we have copied from The Times—a Paper wihch, being a ſtrenuous advocate for interminable war, may be ſuppoſed to be in the confidence of a portion of the Servants of the Prince Regent. On the important information it convey's we ſhall make an obſervation or two.

An eminent American Phyſician, ſome years ago, in a treatiſe on the diſorders which afflict the human frame, endeavoured, in a ſingular manner, to account for the general lack of brilliancy of talent which at that period was ſo evident in the Chiefs of the different Royal Families of Europe. He attributed it to their intermarriages; contending, that, as the gout and other bodily maladies are well known to be hereditary in families, it was reaſonable to ſuppoſe that mental viſitations and deficiencies, might be attended by ſimilar reſults. However preposterous the hypotheſis of the American may appear to many, a conciſe review of the ſtate of the Chiefs of the ancient Royal Families of Europe, affords conſiderable ſtrength to his arguments. The diſorder of our venerable Monarch is well

Brunswick. The Queen of Portugal has, for many years, laboured under the same affliction. We never heard that the Regent of Portugal could boast of any great strength of intellect. The late Kings of Sweden and Denmark were both mad. Charles the Fourth of Spain is little better; and his relation, the late King of Naples, is scarcely removed from a state of ideotism. Of the late King of France, we wish to speak with respect; but, it must be confessed, like most of his family now with us, he was more famed for goodness of heart than for splendour of talent. We need say but little of the mental acquirements of the last Prince of Orange, as many of our readers have personally had opportunities of appreciating them. For obvious reasons, we shall not enlarge on the capacities of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia; they are both, we have no doubt, very good kind of man; but we never yet heard of their being distinguished by extraordinary strength of mind.

The American contends that such general imbecility should not be attributed entirely to chance, or to the defects of a royal education, but rather to the pernicious custom of royal intermarriages, * and he endeavours to establish his hypothesis by examples of the beneficial effects of crossing the breed, drawn both from the animal and the vegetable kingdoms.

We shall, however, leave him to fight his own battles; at the same time it must be allowed there is something curious, if not conclusive, in the argument he maintains.

To resume the subject of the proposed marriage between the young Prince of Orange and our future Queen, we confess, if the ridiculous law of excluding the British Nobility from such high honour, is to remain in force, we can see no other objection to it than what may be derived from the hypothesis of the American Physician. All else is in its favour. There is a similarity of religion, and a similarity of ages between the parties. There are also advantages to be acquired from an intimate connection with Holland which should be taken into consideration. It is certainly to be regretted that no native Englishman is deemed worthy of so noble a prize; but if a foreigner is to have it, we know of no one to [illegible] circumstances seem to point so [illegible] young Prince of Orange.

The Emperor of Russia [illegible] a present to the Prince [illegible] pressed in a letter to h[illegible] intention to pay a [illegible] from a circumstan[illegible]

Suchet is, [illegible] Prince of Swed[illegible] have given currency [illegible] pondence having comm[illegible]

* It is a general but true circumstance that every Royal Family in Europe, with the exception of those of the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Seignior, can trace their descent up to the unfortunate marriage of the daughter of our James the First with the Elector Palatine.

ARCHES-COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS

January 27th.

BEST *v.* LADY EMILY BEST.

This was a proceeding for divorce at the instance of Thomas Best, Esq. (the Gentleman by whom the late Lord Camelford was shot in a duel.) against Lady Emily Best, his wife, on the ground of adultery, alleged to have been committed with Joseph Henry Esq.

It appeared from the evidence, that the parties were married in September, 1804, and lived together from that time until the year 1807, at Mr. Best's house, in Stratford-place. About that time, from the embarrassed state of his affairs, he was under the necessity of surrendering himself to the King's Bench, and having obtained the rules, he took up his residence in Templeplace, St. George's fields, Lady Emily remaining with her father, the Earl of Aldborough, in Brookstreet, Grosvenor-square. From thence she accompanied him and the Countess, her mother, to Ireland; and, returning in June, 1808, renewed her cohabitation with her husband in Templeplace. She left him shortly afterwards, and eloped with Mr. Henry, passed the night at his lodgings, in Duke-street, Westminster, and the next morning they went together to the Pack Horse, Turnham-green, where they remained about three weeks, they then removed to Lodge Park, Kildare, Ireland, the seat of Mr. Henry, where they continued until his death, in February, 1810, constantly during this time passing as husband and wife.

A child, who [illegible] was baptised as their's at Teddington, Middlesex, shortly after Lady Emily's return, was [illegible] the fruit of this connection. Mr. Best brought [illegible] his action against Mr. Henry in the court of King's Bench, who suffered judgment to go by default, [illegible] January, 1809, an inquisition was taken, and the damages assessed at £2000.

Lady Emily's Counsel admitted that the adultery was amply proved, and that upon an attentive consideration of the whole circumstances of the case, they did not see sufficient ground to resist the application for a divorce founded upon them.

Sir John Nicholl, suggested, whether there was any satisfactory reason assigned for the lapse of time (near five years) between the verdict at common law, and the commencement of the present suit—a circumstance which carried with it suspicion of connivance on the part of the husband?

Lady Emily's Counsel replied, that, that circumstance had occurred to them as the only ground of objection; but that they were apprehensive it was sufficiently repelled by the proof of Mr. Best's circumstances, being such as to render it impracticable he could possess the means of sustaining the prefent suit at an earlier period. As, however, the circumstances seemed to be considered so important by the Court, their clients had instructions and they, therefore, proceeded to contend for the suspension of connivance, more particularly, that it was to be inferred from the circumstances of Mr. Best's not appearing to have enforced the payment of the damages, which, if he had, would have enabled him to have brought the suit in due time.

Sir John Nicholl, recapitulated the circumstances of the case, and observed, that upon the proof of adultery there could be no doubt; the Court, however, expected something more than this from the complaining party: it expected an ample elucidation of his conduct, more or less, according to the suspicion attaching to it; and a forbearance from claiming his remedy for so long a period as five years, required some further explanation than a mere suggestion of embarrassed circumstances. Such a forbearance raised a suspicion of connivance, and that suspicion must [illegible] the husband could [illegible] dy. He then entered [illegible] of the [illegible] in proof, and [illegible] duct [illegible] ars of opinion, [illegible] privity to [illegible] sulted [illegible] assisted of par[illegible] (unless otherwise [illegible] for [illegible] curious child. [illegible] registered as such however, the proof of adultery was so clear [illegible] the husband's situation and circumstan[illegible] such as to render it possible that he might [illegible] been prevented from claiming his rem[illegible] sooner, the Court would give him the opp[illegible] nity of explaining that fact, by rescinding [illegible] conclusion of the cause, to enable him to do [illegible] by affidavit; but if he declined doing so, his [illegible] remedy would be by an appeal from the d[illegible] sentence which, this Court would then feel it [illegible] to be its duty to pronounce.

Leave was therefore gi[illegible] until the next court, for Mr. Best's Co[illegible] to move for rescinding the cause for thi[illegible] purpose, upon consideration, they think it [illegible] advisable [illegible]

MORNING CHRONICLE

JANUARY, 17[illegible]TH.

The following is a communica[illegible]tion from the Missisipi, adver[illegible] to the state of affai[illegible] in that part of Spanish America, the [illegible] which is likely to determine the future situation of all th[illegible] the same power.

"NEW O[illegible] Nov. 27.

"By the vessel from Vera [illegible] which arrived here on Tuesday, several letters h[illegible] been receiv[illegible] in this city, and we have been favo[illegible] with the [illegible] sal of one of them, containing the [illegible] wing particulars; [illegible] even in th[illegible] e of HIDALGO, assumed a characte[illegible] r equally formid[illegible] and ve at length se[illegible] on decisive. The Insurgents h[illegible] ris of the Pacific Ocean, Acapulco, one of the finest po[illegible] rbour in Mexico. It is and perhaps the only safe ha[illegible] erce with the East, and eminently situated for comm[illegible] gallons to Manilla, was once famous for its annual [illegible] after having secured his & organized a powerful [illegible] y strong to detach seve[illegible] unication between Vera which blockaded a va[illegible] of Perote, at the depar[illegible] timated at 20,000 men, era Cruz. Apprehen[illegible] pital, as no news from [illegible] he time at Vera Cruz [illegible] thence had been received for son[illegible]

"Perote is 95 miles from V[illegible] sions were entertained for the c[illegible]

N. B. We have just learnt th[illegible] the Pacific Ocean, near Acapulco, has also fallen into the hands of the Insurgents."

Mr. Jeffrey, the celebrated Editor of the Edinburgh Review, who recently went out to the United States on a matrimonial expedition, is returned in the Fair American cartel, with his lady, now Mrs. Jeffrey.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 16.

LAWRENCE *v.* PALMER.

This was an action brought to recover damages for the publication of the following libel published in a newspaper called the Cambridge Journal:—

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

"Whereas, I have lately heard that John Lawrence, my late assiftant, has, since he has been out of my employ, demanded from, and obtained of my clients several sums of money, whereby they have been defrauded; and as I further learn, that under false pretences he calls upon my clients, and takes instructions from them for business, I therefore give this notice, that I have for twelve months last passed ceased to employ him; and I hereby give this further notice, that he has been twice a bankrupt, and is at this time uncertificated."

The Defendant had put in a justification upon the record, to which he asserted that it was true that John Lawrence had demanded and received money from his clients, whereby they were defrauded, and that it was also true, that he had called upon the Defendant's clients, and had taken instructions from them for business. There was no justification of the assertion that the Plaintiff was an uncertificated bankrupt.

The Attorney General opened the Plaintiff's case—He stated that the parties were nearly related, having married two sisters; his client was formerly in business as Tanner, but proving a unfortunate he went into his, the Defendant's office, as Attorney at Upwell, near Wisbeach, where he continued for several years transacting the business of his brother-in-law, and giving great satisfaction. During this period the Plaintiff had qualified himself for a conveyancer, having entered himself as an Attorney of Court, and observed the necessary regulations. A dispute unfortunately occurred in 1812, and the Plaintiff left the office of the Defendant, who fearing rivalship in the profession from the qualifications of his relative, offered the Plaintiff to relinquish a debt due to him if he would quit that part of the country. Mr. Lawrence, however, would not consent to this proposal, and the Defendant, his brother-in-law, in consequence published against him the libel set out in the record, charging him with practices of the most dishonest and deplicable kind, the effect of which must be, if it were believed, or the Plaintiff took no steps to vindicate himself, to hunt him from society. It was one of the misfortunes of the age in which we lived, that a malignant spirit was abroad, inflagating men to calumniate and detract from the characters of others; there was no surer indication of a degraded mind, than the attempt of an individual, instead of raising himself to the level of others, to degrade others to the low standard of his own depraved. Such had been the attempt here, made by one relation upon another, and a feature of not the greater malignity was the deception intended to be set up, viz. that the assertions were all true, & that the Plaintiff was in reality the base character he had been represented. The truth of these charges were, however, yet to be established, and if the Defendant failed (of which the Attorney General had no doubt) the amount of damages the Jury would feel themselves called upon to give, would be greatly augmented.

The witnesses were called and proved the statement of the Attorney General. The Plaintiff had a wife and seven children, and had conducted himself with great propriety. The Defendant had never alledged any thing against Mr. Lawrence's honesty. The case was dismissed. On the day of the publication of the libel in the Cambridge Paper, the Defendant read it in the market room of an Inn at Upwell, and the Advertisement aloud, adding that it was true. The qualification and certificate of the Plaintiff as a conveyancer were also given in evidence.

Mr. Park, on behalf of the Defendant, commented fully in the reflections made by the Attorney General upon the depraved character of the times in which we lived, as far as respected the prevailing disposition to libel the characters of individuals, from the highest to the lowest members of society. To such a disposition, however, they could have no application in the present case, had nothing to complain of, having brought upon himself the libel in question, if such it might be called, where the truth in this instance could be proved, with the exception of the assertion that the Plaintiff was an uncertificated bankrupt, the fact being, that he had taken the last commission of bankruptcy issued in England, but had obtained his certificate unknown to the Defendant. [illegible] the publication complained of, the Plaintiff had been for some time confined in the King's Bench. The Learned Counsel argued that although the assertion was untrue that the Plaintiff was an uncertificated bankrupt, yet that was not actionable.

Lord Ellenborough said, that they were actionable inasmuch as they tended to diminish the confidence of the employers who might place money in his hands.

Mr. Park admitted that the Jury must therefore find a verdict for the plaintiff; but he thought, in the result, the Jury would think nominal damages amply sufficient. He would call other witnesses to prove both the other charges in the libel, viz. that the plaintiff did obtain money from the Defendant's clients, by which they were defrauded; and that he did, under false pretences, call upon the defendant's clients to take instructions from them for business.

The evidence was then produced.—The first witness, Thomas Simmons, [illegible]-maker, proved that Mr. Lawrence, subsequent to his discharge, employed the plaintiff, had made deductions of 13s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. from the witness's bill, for shoes; but on the production of the bill, it was doubtful whether this transaction had not taken place in 1811, before the plaintiff left Mr. Palmer.

Two persons of the name of Wilkinson were likewise called to prove the payment of money to Mr. Lawrence, for an action and for tythes; but on the production of the books intended to confirm his statement, it appeared that the Plaintiff was entitled to the first as a part of the emoluments of his place, he acting as auctioneer for his brother-in-law; and with regard to the latter it was left in doubt, whether he had not handed over to his relation on the receipt. The second part of the justification was that the Plaintiff had called upon the clients of the Defendants, soliciting business, [illegible] that the only employment he had was that of an auctioneer, in which character [illegible] had never made the slightest circumstance against the Plaintiff was [illegible] and called upon the clients after he had left the business, and by whom he was recommended by him.

The Attorney General replied in a considerable length [illegible] shilling, and after a very patient [illegible] recalling the whole evidence [illegible]

COURT OF KINGS BENCH.

Monday, February 7th.

Hon. Earle.

[illegible] case stood [illegible] enab[illegible]

[illegible] in B[illegible] the defendant, which [illegible] and he [illegible] been imputed upon [illegible] stating that an apology would [illegible] accepted, he would not [illegible] admitted judgment to go by default. It was an indictment for a libel, [illegible] an article in the [illegible] called The Scourge. [illegible] case to-day proceeded, and in [illegible] circumstances op[illegible] posed the [illegible] in the deposition [illegible] deposition.

[illegible] being placed upon the floor of the Court.

The Attorney General, on the part of the prosecution, adverted to the many aggravated circumstances in the case, not the least of which was the oath the defendant had taken to make reparation, respecting the withdrawing [illegible] plea of not guilty. It seemed that he expected [illegible] indicted, if he inserted an apology in the [illegible] ding number of The Scourge. [illegible] the Attorney General [illegible] a look to [illegible] stand the [illegible] defendant in cases [illegible] heal of the moment [illegible] by one gentleman [illegible] might readily be [illegible] compendium, but here, a paltry [illegible] scribler, in a garret, sat down deliberately [illegible] without a single fact on which to found [illegible] assertions, to write a low, coarse, vulgar [illegible] sive, scurrilous, [illegible] malignant [illegible] against an individual [illegible] whom he [illegible] the name. Could an apology be [illegible] tion for such an outrage upon [illegible] the individual who was char[illegible] the illegitimate [illegible] man and [illegible] vice [illegible] own cou[illegible] ings in E[illegible] respondi[illegible] would [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Ellenborough—Where is the excuse for anger against the Prosecutor? Shew us that Mr. Holt.

Mr. Holt did not attempt to justify his client, but he hoped that the same lenient judgment would now be pronounced, which was invariably attached to private libels.

Mr. Justice Le Blanc delivered the sentence of the Court, which was, that the Defendant be imprisoned in Newgate for six months, should pay a fine of 100*l.* and give security, himself in 200*l.* and two sufficient sureties in 100*l.* each.

[illegible] for the PROPRIETOR [illegible] SAMUEL [illegible] Number 1, Bake[illegible] Lane.

BOMBAY COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1st 1814.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish the following copy of a dispatch from the Assistant Resident at Bussora, to the Chief Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George, dated the 20th of June, conveying the intelligence of a General Peace and of the restoration of the Bourbons to the Throne of France.

Extract from a letter from the Assistant Resident at Bussora, dated the 20th of June 1814, to the Chief Secretary to Government at Fort St. George.

I have the honor to enclose some Extracts from Letters from His Majesty's Consul General at Constantinople, containing the splendid and important intelligence of the abdication of Buonaparte, the Proclamation of the Bourbons, and the re-establishment of Peace in Europe, on which I beg leave to offer my respectful congratulations.

Extracts of a Letter from His Majesty's Consul General at Constantinople, dated 14th May 1814.

"By Guench Achmed Tartar, whom I dispatched the 7th inst at noon, I had the pleasure to inform you of Buonaparte's having been deposed by the French Senate, I have now the extreme satisfaction to confirm that Intelligence, and to add, that he has abdicated the Throne, and accepted the offer made to him to live on the Island Elba with the annual allowance of two millions of Livres. The Bourbon Family have been recalled, and Louis XVIII ascended of course; Peace is happily restored upon [illegible] I congratulate you. This joyful Intelligence [illegible] expedient to communicate to the Hon'ble Government in the most expeditious manner possible.

I should add that King Ferdinand VII having been released from confinement in France, was safe arrived in [illegible]

[illegible] arrived from [illegible] orders from the Ambassador [illegible] to hoist the white flag [illegible] England. In the [illegible] and received with [illegible] Vive Louis [illegible]

[illegible] red to the Austrian A[illegible]

True Extract,
(Signed) G. COLQUHOUN, *Assistant in Charge.*

True Copies,
G. STRACHEY, *Chief Sec.*

True Copies
F. WARDEN, *Chief Sec to Govt.*

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY

[illegible] has been fired on the occasion.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017